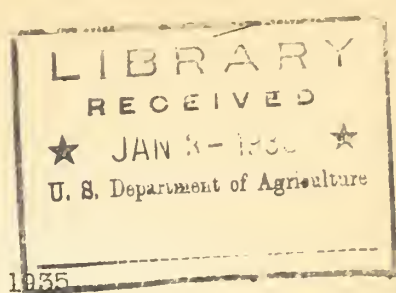


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FOREIGN NEWS ON CITRUS FRUIT

The Citrus Fruit and By-Products Situation in the Mediterranean Basin 1/

Summary

Oranges and mandarins available for export during the 1935-36 season from the Mediterranean Basin countries are expected to be around 35,000,000 boxes (70 lb. basis), or about the same as in the last two seasons. A smaller crop than usual is expected in Spain but Palestine is harvesting a bumper crop. Average crops are expected in both Algeria and Italy.

The trend of orange production in Mediterranean countries is upward. Present young groves indicate that increases in production may be expected in Palestine and Spain for the next decade. Not much change is anticipated in Italy and Algeria. Exports from the Mediterranean region may be expected to increase rapidly during the next five years. If demand continues to expand, exports may be expected to increase over a longer period of years. The proportion of the crop used as fresh fruit will not be as high if consumption fails to increase as fast as production.

The 1935 lemon crop in Italy is expected to be larger than the light 1934 crop of 11,300,000 boxes (74 lb. basis). A fairly good crop of winter lemons is expected this year in Sicily, although production on the whole is

1/ Prepared in the Paris office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

tending downward because of the inroads of the "mal secco" disease. Highest prices for several years prevailed last summer. This is explained by a rather light Italian winter lemon crop which made it possible for summer (Verdelli) lemons to go into consumption rapidly; an early summer heat wave which stimulated lemon consumption; the purchase of lemons by the Italian government for the army, and the exaggerated rumors of the quantities purchased for the army which reached other consuming countries.

Small quantities of lemons are produced in Spain, Tripoli, Palestine, and other Mediterranean countries. The increase in these supplies is not large enough at present to offset the decline in Italian production occasioned by the "mal secco".

Production of citrus by-products and essential oils in Italy was very light during 1934-35. The principal reasons for the small production were low prices for the finished product and the high cost of raw fruit. Exports of citrus by-products during the season were below those of 1933-34. Prices have improved during the year. Only small stocks are now reported to be on hand. Shipments of orange oil from French Guinea have increased rapidly since the start of the trade in 1930 and are offering serious competition to the Italian product. It is difficult to forecast the probable production of citrus by-products and oils in Italy for 1935-36 but it would seem that production will be generally larger than in 1934-35. Should exports of fresh citrus be reduced, more by-products than usual may be extracted in order to salvage as much as possible of the crop.

If the free flow of Italian citrus products is not permitted this season due to sanctions, there may be some change in the international flow of citrus products. Countries which ordinarily receive citrus fruits from Italy will be forced to look elsewhere. Most of the Italian orange and mandarin exports have usually gone to Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland. On the other hand, Italian lemons are much more widely distributed, with the United Kingdom and Germany the principal outlets. Cutting off the supply of these lemons would tax lemon producing countries of the world, notably the United States, to make up even as much as half of the Italian trade in lemons. Citrus by-products and oils, the bulk of which is supplied by Italy, would probably increase sharply in price were the trade to be cut off from Italy, and other producers of citrus by-products such as the United States, West Indies, and French Guinea would have the market virtually to themselves. Production of synthetic products would probably be greatly stimulated.

ORANGES

Outlook

Total exportable supplies of oranges, including mandarins are expected to be about the same as during 1934-35 and 1933-34. The crop in Spain is smaller than a year ago, but if weather conditions are favorable shipments may be no less, as many fruits were unsuitable for export last season on account of frost injury. In Palestine a record production is anticipated with large exportable supplies. An average crop in both Italy and Algeria is so far reported.

The following table shows exports from the several countries in recent years.

Orange Exports

Season	Spain	Palestine	Italy	Algeria	Total
	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 boxes
1929-30	: 33,922	: 2,696	: 3,881	: 1/ 500	: 2/ 40,999
1930-31	: 25,147	: 2,470	: 4,096	: 628	: 32,341
1931-32	: 28,475	: 3,632	: 1,819	: 471	: 34,397
1932-33	: 30,677	: 4,225	: 4,705	: 774	: 40,381
1933-34	: 26,522	: 5,097	: 2,722	: 474	: 34,815
1934-35	: 24,360	: 6,508	: 3,025	: 783	: 34,674

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources. In boxes of 70 pounds.

1/ Estimate. 2/ Approximate.

The trend of total production in the Mediterranean Basin is upward and increasing supplies may be expected. While plantings have fallen off in Palestine there is a quantity of young stock which will increase in production as maturity is reached. Tree numbers in Spain have increased markedly in recent years and bearing capacity is high. For the immediate next few seasons the increase has been checked by a very considerable amount of grafting over to more desirable varieties, estimated to be as high as 20% of total acreage. Much of the variatal shift is to Washington Navels.

There has been little basic change in Italy although official production statistics indicate an increase. An official survey was undertaken in 1929 and from results so obtained a new base was apparently used in establishing production estimates from 1931 onwards. As the estimates previous to that time were not revised to the new base there has been an apparent but not actual increase in production.

Little change is looked for in the French colony of Algeria, unless the French Government applies further tariff and quota restrictions to foreign citrus fruit. Algerian oranges are not in an advantageous competitive position at present although the mandarin production is largely absorbed by France. Some increase in mandarins may occur.

On the whole, the total exportable surplus from Mediterranean countries will probably increase rapidly during the next five years. For some time there has been a rising trend in consumption which has permitted

the utilization of a greater proportion of the supplies. With the generally low level of demand prevailing in Europe, it may be assumed that production will increase faster than demand creating a pressure of supplies on available outlets.

For the present season, some change in the routing of international trade in citrus fruits may result, if a free flow of Italian orange and mandarin exports is not permitted. In this case total exports in the Mediterranean would be reduced and countries which ordinarily receive supplies from Italy would have to seek oranges elsewhere, changing the current of trade. However, it is to be noted that the major portion of Italian orange and mandarin exports are taken by Germany, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland.

A second feature is the present high rate of duty imposed by France on Spanish fruit. Until a commercial agreement is completed between the two governments, the general tariff is applicable to Spain, making oranges very expensive on the French market. Should no accord be reached within the next few months, there will be a greater pressure of Spanish oranges on the English and other European markets with a greater demand from France for fruit from Palestine and other sources.

SPAIN

Total production of oranges and mandarins in Spain is expected to be 20% less this season than in 1934-35. This decrease is due to freeze damage to the trees early in 1935 and to the very considerable amount of grafting over that is being carried on.

Exports during the present season may be little if any less than last year should weather conditions be favorable, for during 1934-35 many fruits were frozen and rendered unfit for shipment. For the early part of the year, exports will be light but are expected to be in good supply from January onward. The trees which suffered from the cold are mainly in the early ripening districts and the shortage in November and December will be from 35 to 40%.

Production and exports in recent years, according to figures of the Spanish Government, are as follows:

Production and Exports of Oranges and Mandarins

Season	Production	Exports	Percent	Domestic
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Exported	Consumption
			Percent	1,000 boxes
1928-29	35,276	23,257	66	12,019
1929-30	45,205	33,922	75	11,283
1930-31	37,676	25,147	67	12,529
1931-32	37,926	28,475	75	9,451
1932-33	36,881	30,677	83	6,204
1933-34	30,461	26,532	87	3,939
1934-35		24,360		

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources. In boxes of 70 pounds.

It is to be presumed that the export figures are correct and if this is true it would appear that the production estimates have been out of line in recent years. The difference between production and exports which has been termed domestic consumption has most certainly not undergone the sharp decrease shown. The decrease from 1930-31 to 1933-34 is quite a variance with indications of certain trade papers. The Exportacion de Pasa Valenciana gives current data on shipments of oranges and mandarins from the Valencia district, by sea, rail and movement to the interior. These figures show an increased movement to interior points from the coast during the years in which the official difference between production and exports shows a decrease. The following table is from the "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes", of the Imperial Economic Committee, London, and gives a somewhat different picture than the table on page 5.

SPAIN: Distribution of Commercial Orange Crop

Distribution	1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	Million	Percent	Million	Percent	Million	Percent
	boxes	of total	boxes	of total	boxes	of total
To United Kingdom	9.4	28.5	7.7	25.4	6.0	22.5
To Continent (by sea)	9.3	28.2	7.8	25.7	9.9	37.1
By rail across						
French border	9.9	30.0	9.9	32.7	7.5	28.1
Total exports	28.6	86.7	25.4	83.8	23.4	87.7
Interior distribution	4.4	13.3	4.9	16.2	3.3	12.3
Approximate Commercial crop	33.0	100.0	30.3	100.0	26.7	100.0

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Converted from half cases of 110 pounds to boxes of 70 pounds.

The trend of production in Spain is upward and an increased export supply may be expected. Tree numbers have shown a steady increase for several years, the amount running into millions in the past few seasons. Many of these trees are young and output will rise in a few years time. Temporarily, much of the increase in production has been checked by widespread activity in grafting over to new varieties.

It is estimated that 20% of the acreage in the commercial producing district has been grafted over. The varieties are being changed mainly to Washington Navel, Cadamera Seedless and Mandarins. Washington Navel represents by far the major portion of the variety change. In 1934 it is estimated that production of Navels amounted to about 1,000,000 boxes; during the present season there will be from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 boxes produced, which is below expectations on account of frost injury early in 1935. According to well informed trade opinion, the output of Navels will be several times this amount in five years. Total productive capacity in Spain should, under favorable conditions, exceed 45,000,000 boxes by 1940. In 1929-30 production was estimated by the Spanish Government to have been 45,000,000 boxes and this was at a time when tree numbers were 6,000,000 less than at present. However, that year was exceptional. The growing number of trees and the estimated production in recent years is shown on page 9.

There has been a general increase in the taking of Spanish oranges by importing countries in recent years with the exception of the United Kingdom and Holland. See tables, page 9 . The decrease in Spanish oranges is offset by greater imports of Palestinian fruit into the two countries mentioned. Fortunately there has been an increase in citrus fruit consumption which has kept pace with production growth. How the importing countries will react to the large offerings of Spain and Palestine a few years hence, is an unknown question. It would appear that consumption will continue to increase, but whether or not the rate of increase will permit the disposal of mounting supplies at remunerative prices, is doubtful.

PALESTINE

A large crop of both oranges and grapefruit is indicated in Palestine this season. No change has been announced since the August forecast of the Palestinian Government in which a crop of 8,500,000 cases of oranges and from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 cases of grapefruit was considered probable. These figures are larger than earlier anticipated, the June forecast being 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 cases of oranges and 1,250,000 cases of grapefruit. The present seasons harvest will result in the largest exportable supply to date and the actual movement will very likely exceed 7,000,000 cases. Largest previous shipments were those in 1934-35 amounting to 6,500,000. Grapefruit exports are expected to show another increase and may not be far from 1,000,000 cases.

Growing conditions were generally favorable during the summer months and recent reports indicate a normal development of fruit. Oranges are running heavily to large sizes according to trade reports, and forward business is light. New plantings this year will cover a comparatively small area.

There has been a tremendous development in orange and grapefruit shipments from Palestine. In less than ten years grapefruit exports have grown from nothing to 1,000,000 cases, while oranges increased from less than 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 cases.

The largest portion of all shipments are taken by the United Kingdom and Ireland which together absorb about two thirds of the total. Takings have risen generally among European countries with the important exception of Germany which registered a marked decrease in 1934-35. Detailed information on exports is contained in tables on page 10.

ALGERIA

Citrus fruit production in Algeria is not important in the international trade picture except for exports of mandarins to France. Approximately equal crops of oranges and mandarins are produced running a little over 1,000,000 boxes each in recent years. The amount of mandarins exported, however, is greater than in the case of oranges having reached 592,000 cases (of 70 lbs.) in 1934-35 while only 192,000 cases of oranges were moved. See tables page 11.

Some further increase in mandarin production is expected by not much in the case of oranges unless the French Government permanently reduces Spanish supplies by tariff or quota restrictions.

During the past few months the General rates of the French tariff have been applicable to Spanish products, making the imported price of citrus fruits very high. The rate on oranges and mandarins is 125 francs per quintal (\$2.70 per 70 lb. box) instead of the 35 francs (\$0.76 per 70 lb. box) applicable to countries enjoying the minimum rate. Unless a commercial agreement between France and Spain is completed within a very few months, Algeria will enjoy the major portion of the French market for mandarins. In the past she has supplied about one-half of annual imports. As long as the present tariff situation continues to exist, French imports of Algerian oranges will also be stimulated but will be only a very small fraction of needed supplies.

ITALY

According to such information as can be obtained, the crop of oranges in Italy this year will be about average, while mandarins are expected to be somewhat short. Only moderate supplies will therefore be available for export in case shipments can be made. If the European political situation prevents exports of Italian fruit, the market ordinarily supplied from this source will be obliged to draw mainly from Palestine, Spain and South Africa. However, a complete stoppage of citrus exports is not anticipated.

The major portion of orange and mandarin production is consumed in Italy, exports in recent years running less than thirty percent of the total. The table on page 12. which shows production and exports, it is to be seen that an apparent decline has taken place in the percentage of the crop exported. This is not considered to be due to a fundamental change in the situation but rather to a change in the case of the annual crop estimate, the earlier years not having been adjusted.

SPAIN: Number of trees and production of oranges and mandarins,
1922-34 to 1934-35

Year ended October 31	Number of trees	Boxes <u>1/</u>
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
1922-23	13,480	25,766
1926-27	--	32,883
1927-28	--	35,748
1928-29	21,957	35,276
1929-30	23,628	45,205
1930-31	25,623	37,676
1931-32	25,777	37,926
1932-33	26,361	36,881
1933-34	29,630	30,461
1934-35		

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Anuario Estadístico de las Producciones Agrícolas

1/ One box equals 70 pounds.

SPAIN: Exports of Oranges by countries,
1930-31 to 1934-35

Year ended October 31	Countries to which exported					
	Germany	France	United Kingdom	Holland	Others	Total
	<u>Thousand boxes</u>	<u>Thousand boxes</u>	<u>Thousand boxes</u>	<u>Thousand boxes</u>	<u>Thousand boxes</u>	<u>Thousand boxes</u>
1930-31	5,358	4,474	8,450	2,035	4,830	25,147
1931-32	5,521	6,278	8,881	2,143	5,652	28,475
1932-33	5,082	8,371	10,550	2,046	4,628	30,677
1933-34	5,416	7,262	7,953	1,221	4,670	26,522
1933-34 <u>1/</u>	5,408	7,150	7,913	1,221	4,644	26,336
1934-35 <u>1/</u>	5,718	7,243	5,937	1,035	3,797	24,360

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Resumen Mensual de Estadística del Comercio Exterior de España.

Conversion factor: 1 quintal = 3.1494 boxes of 70 pounds.

1/ Through July

PALESTINE: Exports of oranges, grapefruit and lemons,
1927-28 to 1934-35

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
1927-28	2,672	2	
1928-29	2,232	9	
1929-30	2,646	17	5
1930-31	2,470	57	8
1931-32	3,632	150	8
1932-33	4,225	261	20
1933-34	5,097	408	21
1934-35	6,508	792	31

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes, London.

PALESTINE: Exports of oranges by countries,
1931-32 to 1934-35

Country	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
United Kingdom				
and				
Irish Free State	2,562	3,060	3,180	4,586
Germany	655	733	1,239	493
Denmark	72	68	85	60
Sweden	38	40	59	105
Norway	24	29	64	99
Finland	1	9	19	35
Rumania	102	73	96	148
Holland	50	78	138	358
France	21	12	44	141
Egypt	5	1	4	2
Others	102	122	169	481
Total	3,632	4,225	5,097	6,508

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes, Imperial Economic Committee, London.

ALGERIA: Production exports and percentage of oranges
and mandarins exported 1930-31 to 1934-35

Year ended September 30	Oranges			Mandarins		
	Production	Exports	Percent	Production	Exports	Percent
	: Thousand : boxes	: Thousand : boxes	:	: Thousand : boxes	: Thousand : boxes	:
1930-31	: 889	: 178	: 20	: 781	: 450	: 58
1931-32	: 911	: 152	: 17	: 896	: 318	: 35
1932-33	: 1,367	: 258	: 19	: 1,041	: 517	: 50
1933-34	: 1,073	: 133	: 12	: 1,173	: 341	: 29
1934-35	: 1,104	: 192	: 17	: 1,086	: 592	: 55

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Renseignements Statistique
Agricoles - Gouvernement General de l'Algerie

ALGERIA: Acreage and production of oranges and mandarins,
1926-27 to 1934-35

Year ended September 30	Oranges		Mandarins		Total	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	: Acres	: Boxes 1/	: Acres	: Boxes 1/	: Acres	: Boxes 1/
1926-27	: 10,203	: 860,000	: 8,181	: 946,000	: 18,384	: 1,806,000
1927-28	: 10,287	: 928,000	: 8,135	: 972,000	: 18,422	: 1,910,000
1928-29	: 10,405	: 926,000	: 7,927	: 789,000	: 18,332	: 1,715,000
1929-30	: 10,785	: 1,241,000	: 7,986	: 833,000	: 18,767	: 2,077,000
1930-31	: 11,268	: 889,000	: 8,609	: 781,000	: 19,877	: 1,670,000
1931-32	: 11,414	: 911,000	: 8,532	: 896,000	: 19,946	: 1,807,000
1932-33	: 12,399	: 1,357,000	: 9,590	: 1,041,000	: 21,989	: 2,398,000
1933-34	: 11,302	: 1,073,000	: 9,506	: 1,173,000	: 20,808	: 2,246,000
1934-35	: 11,653	: 1,104,000	: 9,432	: 1,086,000	: 21,085	: 2,190,000

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Renseignements Statistique
Agricoles - Gouvernement General de l'Algerie

1/ One box equals 70 pounds.

ALGERIA: Exports of oranges and mandarins,
1930-31 to 1934-35

Year ended September 30	Oranges		Mandarins		Total	
	Boxes 1/		Boxes 1/		Boxes 1/	
	:	:	:	:	:	:
1930-31	: 177,800	:	: 450,400	:	: 628,200	:
1931-32	: 152,100	:	: 318,400	:	: 470,500	:
1932-33	: 257,700	:	: 516,600	:	: 774,300	:
1933-34	: 132,600	:	: 341,000	:	: 473,600	:
1934-35 2/	: 191,500	:	: 591,800	:	: 783,300	:

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Bulletin Comparatif
Trimestriel du Movement Commercial et Maritime de l'Algerie

Conversion factor: 1 quintal = 3.1494 boxes 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

1/ One box equals 70 pounds. 2/ Through July only, but represents total move-
ment.

ITALY: Exports of oranges and mandarins by countries,
1931-32 to 1934-35

Country	Year ended October 31					
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1933-34 1/	1934-35	1/
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Germany	547	1,783	785	788		752
Austria	378	612	442	442		509
Hungary	106	297	338	338		363
Yugoslavia	84	94	48	47		30
Czechoslovakia	166	672	212	211		211
Switzerland	185	561	432	432		418
United Kingdom	26	45	62	62		43
France	12	104	107	107		141
Others	315	537	296	293		556
Total	1,819	4,705	2,722	2,720		3,023

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from Statistica di Importazione ed Exportazione. One box equals 70 pounds. 1/ Through July.

ITALY: Production, exports, and percentage of oranges
and mandarins exported 1926 to 1934

Year	Production			Oranges and Mandarins	
	Oranges	Mandarins	Total	Exports	Percent exported
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	
	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>boxes 1/</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1926	8,521	1,100	9,621	5,005	52
1927	6,669	612	7,281	2,542	34
1928	6,496	562	7,058	2,950	42
1929	8,562	1,048	9,610	3,881	40
1930	7,852	666	8,518	4,096	48
1931	9,302	958	10,260	1,819	18
1932	14,955	1,233	16,188	4,705	29
1933	9,478	785	10,263	2,722	27
1934	10,293	1,074	11,367	2/ 3,023	27
1935					

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Statistica di Importazione ed Exportazione. 1/ One box equals 70 pounds.

ITALY: Production of oranges and mandarins by provinces,
1930 to 1934

Province	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Thousand boxes	Thousand boxes	Thousand boxes	Thousand boxes	Thousand boxes
<u>Oranges</u>					
Sicily	4,132	4,588	8,874	5,623	6,009
Calabria	1,725	2,543	3,776	2,374	2,592
Campania	780	780	833	907	929
Apulia	88	204	214	153	238
Sardinia	291	175	218	155	93
Liguria	18	15	16	15	14
Others	798	997	1,021	251	418
Total	7,852	9,302	14,955	9,478	10,293
<u>Mandarins</u>					
Sicily	322	620	900	532	797
Calabria	75	180	147	86	93
Campania	201	196	107	112	125
Apulia	4	9	11	11	13
Sardinia	57	43	59	36	34
Liguria	2	4	5	4	4
Others	5	5	4	4	8
Total	666	1/ 958	1,233	785	1,074
Total oranges and mandarins	8,518	10,260	16,188	10,263	11,367

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Bollettine Mensile di Statistica Agraria e Forestale. One box equals 70 pounds. 1/ Original figures do not add to total given.

LEMONS

A fairly good crop of winter lemons is anticipated in Sicily. In the eastern district, about Messina, early indications are that the crop is "quite satisfactory" and in the west at Palermo, a good crop expected following the light harvest of last year. Blossoming was generally good and pest losses light. On the whole, the lemons production of Sicily is decreasing because of the disease "mal secco" which is particularly affecting eastern portions of the producing area. The Government has been making efforts to relieve the effects of the trouble but no real solution appears to have been found.

Prices during this past summer have been the highest registered for several years. Much of the sharp price advance was attributed in Europe to purchases of supplies by the Italian Government for military provisioning, but this was only a partial cause. The winter lemon crop was exhausted rather early and created an extra demand for Verdellis which reduced summer supplies. Early in the summer season a heat wave caused generally good European demand which combined with heavy domestic consumption raised quotations to a high point. The rumors in other countries of Government purchases was not an inconsiderable factor. It is noted that the Verdelli crop

for the summer of 1936 may not be very abundant as rains fell in Sicily in the middle of July during the forcing period when moisture is withheld from the tree.

Exports of lemons from Italy are largely absorbed in central and Northern Europe, although the United Kingdom is the second largest market following Germany. Just what the European supply situation would be in the event of prohibitions on Italian exports is of course, hard to say, but it is possible that a considerable demand for supplies from other sources might be created in several countries. Very small amounts of lemons are exported from Palestine and Spain, but any considerable European deficit would have to be filled elsewhere, probably from the United States. Comparative data on production, exports and prices are given in the following tables.

ITALY: Production, exports and percentage of lemons exported,
1927-28 to 1934-35

Season	Production	Exports	Percent exported
	Thousand boxes 1/	Thousand boxes 1/	Percent
1927-28	10,443	7,079	68
1928-29	12,074	6,427	53
1929-30	14,301	8,196	57
1930-31	14,530	7,853	54
1931-32	10,939	6,929	63
1932-33	13,176	8,207	45
1933-34	12,914	7,251	56
1933-34		2/ 6,800	53
1934-35	11,258	2/ 6,243	55

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources.

1/ One box equals 74 pounds.

2/ Through July only.

ITALY: Production of lemons by provinces, 1927 to 1934

Province	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Sicily	9,510	11,374	13,416	13,436	10,066	17,228	12,035	10,419
Calabria	362	334	326	402	353	435	348	349
Campania	367	228	386	498	310	282	328	345
Apulia	124	78	90	109	153	157	113	75
Sardinia	50	48	45	48	24	36	27	16
Liguria	9	-	6	7	10	8	9	9
Others	21	12	32	30	23	30	54	45
Total	10,443	12,074	14,301	14,530	10,939	18,176	12,914	11,258

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from Bollettino Mensile di Statistica Agraria e Forestale. Converted from quintals to boxes of 74 pounds.

ITALY: Lemon exports by countries, 1927-28 to 1934-35

	Year ended September 30								
Country	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Austria	351	334	402	417	329	314	300	269	270
Czecho-slovakia	373	347	535	564	520	495	500	451	446
Germany	1,719	1,757	2,319	2,501	2,034	2,488	2,232	2,118	1,748
France	301	251	406	410	454	417	436	412	545
United Kingdom	1,352	1,496	1,592	1,607	1,614	2,292	1,911	1,803	1,500
Poland	193	223	307	317	286	351	334	360	382
Others	2,785	2,019	2,634	2,037	1,692	1,851	1,488	1,387	1,352
Total	7,079	6,427	8,195	7,853	6,929	8,203	7,251	6,800	6,243

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Italian Import and Export trade statistics. Conversion factor: 1 quintal = 2.979 boxes

1/ Through July only.

ITALY; Monthly average price of Verdelli (summer)
and winter lemons at Palermo

Season and Month	Exchange	Dollars per 100		Dollars per 74 lbs.	
	rate -	Kilograms			
	cents per Lira	Verdelli	Winter	Verdelli	Winter
<u>1932-33</u>					
November	5.11		1.94		.65
December	5.11		1.22		.41
January	5.12		1.02		.34
February	5.12		.82		.28
March	5.14		.57		.19
April	5.37		.59		.20
May	6.09		.67		.22
June	6.38	3.83		1.29	
July	7.37	2.80		.94	
August	7.22				
September	7.81	1.95		.65	
October	7.82		2.27		.76
<u>1933-34</u>					
November	8.43		1.77		.59
December	8.22		1.40		.47
January	8.31		1.41		.47
February	8.58				
March	8.58		1.03		.35
April	8.56		1.11		.37
May	8.52	4.52	2.04	1.52	.68
June	8.60	2.52	1.12	.78	.38
July	8.58	4.20		1.41	
August	8.66	3.24		2.09	
September	8.68	4.17		1.40	
October	8.61	3.36		1.13	
<u>1934-35</u>					
November	8.54	5.60	1.54	1.88	.52
December	8.54		1.11		.37
January	8.52		1.45		.49
February	8.47		1.95		.65
March	8.34		3.25		1.09
April	8.28		3.81		1.28
May	8.23		4.28		1.44
June	8.25	10.97	5.61	3.58	1.88
July	8.23	15.23		5.11	
August	8.21	7.47		2.51	

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from "Citrus" Rivista Mensile
Della Camera Agrumaria.

CITRUS BY-PRODUCTS AND ESSENTIAL OILS

Production of citrus by-products and essential oils has been very light this year. Principal reasons are the low prices prevailing and the high cost of raw material. Apart from Bergamot oil, practically all the other citrus products are subject to joint costs and returns, and a depressed market for one product may result in no manufacture of one or more other products. During the first half of 1935, raw material was high relative to sale prices for products and production in nearly all lines was light. For lemon oil for example, culls were relatively expensive and at the same time citric acid was cheap causing a virtual stoppage of output. Reduced quantities of sweet orange oil were expressed as competition resulting from Palestine and Spanish orange juice kept exports of Italian juice at a reduced level and left fewer pools available for oil.

Bergamot oil is not affected by other joint products but production has been limited. Introduction of synthetic Bergamot has reduced consumption of the natural product in much of the eau de Cologne now produced. The output of mandarin oil is likewise small.

Prices were very low in January and while they improved gradually up to June, they remained moderate. This price situation had a marked effect on production. From July, prices increased sharply, particularly in lemon and orange oils, with a sympathetic rise in the companion essences. The development of high prices for lemons restricted the production of oil and prices rose as buyers endeavoured to get stocks. Orange oil has followed much the same course as that of lemons, the reduced output of Sicily offsetting the competition from French Guinea. Only small stocks are said to be on hand. Prices for Bergamot and Mandarin oil have not advanced to the same extent as the other types, but are noticeably above the level of last January. Comparative prices for oils are shown in the table on page 18. It will be noted that in terms of cents, August prices are higher than they have been for the last 6 years, except for Bergamot oil.

Exports of oils have been running under those of 1934 and considerably under 1933. During the first six months of the present year, Germany took larger supplies and a little more was sent to the United Kingdom. The decline in total is due to a marked restriction on the part of both France and the United States. Exports of other products have also been lagging, with citric acid, citrate of lime, raw and concentrated lemon and lime juice all running smaller for the same period in 1934. Statistics for exports are given on a following page.

Shipments of orange oil from French Guinea are becoming increasingly important as the total production increases. For the first eight months of the present year, exports exceeded the entire year 1934 and amounted to 405,000 lbs. Each year, since 1930, when French Guinea entered the world market, exports have increased markedly and are a factor to be taken into account. Development is illustrated by the tabulated export figures.

Lowered output in the citrate of lime manufacturies is reflected in stocks reported. The stocks of citrate of lime held by the Camera Agrumaria (Chamber of Citrus Fruit) on July 10 amounted to about 1,100 metric tons compared with 2,056 on November 30, 1934. Stocks held in all warehouses on August 31, 1935 were 1,100 metric tons compared with 3,555 at that time in 1934. Apparently practically all stocks of citrate of lime, except those owned by the Camera Agrumaria, were disposed of during 1935.

CITRUS OILS: Prices at Messina, annual, 1930-33
and by months January 1934-August 1935

Season and Month	Lemon 4%	Bergamot 380	Bitter Orange	Sweet Orange	Mandarin
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
1930	37.43	97.55	72.67	86.43	130.47
1931	26.32	66.43	46.98	63.04	110.81
1932	31.02	80.06	30.05	44.37	100.02
1933 <u>1/</u>	27.50	41.74	27.03	42.30	102.60
1934	29.89	51.27	45.52	70.14	137.53
1934					
Jan.	35.79	56.16	41.61	56.75	136.77
Feb.	30.65	55.59	40.57	58.00	140.33
Mar.	27.35	56.79	39.07	58.90	138.23
Apr.	26.66	57.20	38.64	60.50	137.77
May	32.24	53.73	41.79	66.57	137.31
June	31.30	52.07	47.26	90.00	142.07
July	30.95	48.38	50.78	83.84	142.74
Aug.	30.30	50.30	51.51	83.02	142.41
Sept.	27.97	49.25	51.38	76.91	141.36
Oct.	26.53	48.24	50.95	70.25	135.07
Nov.	28.70	44.35	47.24	68.77	130.07
Dec.	30.50	43.36	46.35	70.27	128.57
1935					
Jan.	27.76	40.89	44.18	67.46	125.37
Feb.	33.80	45.36	48.33	73.83	131.94
Mar.	49.54	52.85	77.09	112.13	138.99
Apr.	48.72	50.19	77.78	132.08	140.88
May	41.76	47.52	69.98	116.64	136.80
June	45.66	47.11	69.36	115.60	132.94
July	61.63	47.81	85.82	123.84	141.12
Aug.	68.14	52.33	110.98	147.20	149.50
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Rivista Mensile
Illustrata della Camera Agrumaria 'Citrus'.

1/ Not including August.

Annual figures - average of months.

Monthly figures - average of weekly quotations.

ITALY: Exports of citrus oils, acid and citrate of lime
by countries, 1932 to 1935

Commodity and Country	1932	1933	1934	1934 1/	1935 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Citrus - Essential oils and essence</u>					
France	198,836	259,098	277,283	212,676	151,780
Germany	127,591	156,294	180,862	113,658	119,845
United Kingdom and Ireland	397,608	304,971	584,472	475,405	492,499
United States	186,808	373,573	236,212	154,062	101,699
Others	225,974	313,244	317,773	213,182	219,545
Total	1,156,817	1,707,180	1,596,602	1,138,983	1,035,368
<u>Citrus Acid</u>					
France	341,220	422,620	287,100	121,880	198,660
Germany	334,400	317,460	167,200	121,660	170,720
United Kingdom and Ireland	963,600	843,920	1,680,360	989,120	547,360
Netherlands	114,400	180,180	81,840	69,300	124,080
Argentina	255,000	595,320	245,520	211,420	8,800
United States	2,200	21,560	13,640	2/	2/
Others	1,469,330	1,931,600	2,427,700	1,536,040	1,302,400
Total	3,478,200	4,312,660	4,903,360	3,049,420	2,352,020
<u>Citrate of Lime</u>					
France	22,000	6,380	-	-	-
United Kingdom and Ireland	2,420	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1,356,520	2,871,220	2,540,120	1,877,920	2,209,900
Others	71,720	589,820	1,599,400	849,640	445,300
Total	1,452,660	3,467,420	4,139,520	2,727,560	2,655,200
<u>Raw Lemon and Lime Juice</u>					
United Kingdom	4,419,140	6,453,460	8,413,460	8,187,300	7,610,900
Germany	1,859,000	1,707,200	1,618,540	1,307,760	993,960
United States	61,820	28,380	43,780	-	-
Others	716,980	1,115,620	862,840	828,500	394,460
Total	7,056,940	9,284,660	10,938,320	10,823,560	8,999,320
<u>Concentrated Lemon and Lime Juice</u> 3/					
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19,800	4,620	8,580	8,360	2,200

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from Italian Trade Statistics.

1/ Through July only.

2/ Not available.

3/ Details by countries not available.

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